

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Kalolo

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1960 - 1961

ISBN: 9980 - 910 - 41 - 0

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PGRT MORESBY - 1991

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

PATROL REPORTS MCROBE DISTRICT 1960/61

KALOLO & PINDIU

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
KALOLO 1-60/61	D.C.Lindsay	SIO Census Division
" 2-60/61	D.C.Lindsay	URUWA & YUPNA Census Divisions
" 3-60/61	R.L.Barclay	TIMBE Census Division
PINDIU 1-60/61	T.Steen	HUBE Census Division
" 2-60/61	T.Steen	Portion of DEDUA and KOTTE Census Divisions
" 3-60/61	W.L.Smith	Non-Council DEDUA Census Division villages.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. KAL. 1 1960/61

Patrol Conducted by D.G. LINDSAY, P.O.

Area Patrolled SIO CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. PAMPLIN, C.P.O.

Natives & members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 11/7/1960 to 21/7/1960, 25.7.60-27.7.60 & 8.8.60-20.8.60

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services June 19 59

Medical Dec 19 59

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (I) Census (II) Tax collection (III) Encourage cash cropping
(IV) Routine administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

26/9/60

[Handwritten signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

.....
.....
.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 67-6-3

Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters.
KOMODOBU.

14th October, 19 60

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL NO. KAL. 1 of 1960/61

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of :-

- * ~~Memorandum of Patrol No.~~
- * Patrol Report No. **Kal. 1 of 1960/61**

covering patrol by **Mr. D.C. Lindsay, Patrol Officer.**

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director. *B*

* Delete as necessary.

67-2-9

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.

26th September, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT KALI, 1960/61.

Mr. Lindsay has submitted a very good report. I am impressed with Mr. Lindsay's field work. I am however disappointed to note that this is the first Patrol to the SIO census division since June, 1959. Too long a period has elapsed especially since the last Patrol was done by an inexperienced Cadet Patrol Officer.

I think that the failure of the dreams and desires of the various cults to come to fruition is perhaps the best propaganda to use when further similar cults arise in the area.

I am surprised at the action of the Reverend H. Wagner in sending one of his pastors to preach against the cult in such a manner. I find that many of the older generation of Missionaries have failed to keep abreast of changing times and unfortunately they have, as in this instance, little beneficial effect on the native community. I agree with your remarks about the West Sio's and building canoes. Patrol Officer's should be cautious. A number of incidents occur every year in New Britain, where inland people living on the coast, build canoes and through inexperience, are swept out to sea. I feel sure that if the people had a real need for additional canoes, they would build them.

I agree with Mr. Lindsay's advice to the KUMOKIO people that they need not maintain the road if it is not in general use.

That the Patrol Officer found it necessary to issue so many partial exemptions to an area where the tax rate is only £1.0.0 per annum is a poor commentary on the Division. In my view, all coastal people who have large tracts of land as have the SIO, should have good coconut groves and be capable of paying £2.0.0 per annum, tax.

For Mr. Lindsay's information, the kernal of the Barringtonia is not a true poison when used to "stun" fish. The fish are not poisoned in the true sense of the word, they are simply asphyxiated.

The matter of the death of a Native at KAIRAI has been taken up by the Regional Medical Officer and has been the subject of separate correspondence. It has been confirmed that the death was not the result of the injections given.

Short of closing the area to recruitment, I can offer no practical suggestions for encouraging SIO'S to remain in their villages. Certainly the development of economic enterprises in this District has to date had no noticeable effect on population trends. It

67/6/3v

is, of course, customary for these natives remaining in the village to blame all their troubles on the absentee's. From the two reports submitted the people seem a hapless lot with little interest in their own future.



(D. J. [Signature])
District Officer.

Minute: The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

For your information. Mr. Pamplin was requested to do a report on this patrol for exercise only. With experience he should prove to be a capable young Officer.

(D. J. [Signature])
District Officer.

67/1/3

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.
13th September, 1960.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L. I. E.

PATROL REPORT KAL 1 - 1960/61

SIO DIVISION - FINSCH. S.D.

Attached please find two (2) copies each of the above named Patrol reports submitted by Mr. D. Lindsay, Patrol Officer, and Mr. J. Pamplin, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Claim for Camping Allowance, to be returned for payment this office, is submitted by Mr. Lindsay. Mr. Pamplin does not appear to have submitted a claim.

Mr. Lindsay has obviously conducted another thorough Patrol. My comments under the various heads are as follows:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Minor forms of cargo cults have broken out from time to time along this coast. The influence perhaps stems from Ialig's Rai coast movement. However, they have all "fizzed out" and had little political and economic effect of significance.

Natives with some education soon scoff at the prophecies put forward and most realize that the road to progress lies in local economic development. Had the Mission been more skillful in its dealings with the West Sio village I am quite sure those people would have returned to the fold long ago.

We must be very careful about encouraging the West Sios to build canoes. They are traditionally an inland people and poor seamen. The seas can be treacherous and inadequate knowledge of canoe construction and handling could result in serious accidents occurring.

CLOSURE.

I am concerned with the very high percentage of natives absent from Sio 1 and Sio 11 villages. It appears that the old frequently offered argument that local economic development will draw the men back into the village, lacks substance.

The general situation throughout the Sio Division cannot be stated to be satisfactory. The West Sio's development is, of course, greatly impaired by their poor state of health and prevalent disease. It is pleasing to note that after all these years P.H.D. is taking positive action. I hope the situation will thus improve. In the meantime emphasis must be on encouragement of greater effort in cash-cropping and frequent Patrolling to stimulate these rather lethargic people.

Mr. Pamplin has submitted a fair report.

His comments "the general health throughout the area was good," quite erroneous. It is undoubtedly the unhealthiest Division in the Sub-District.

It was pointed out to Mr. Pamplin that the "squat" type of latrine is far more hygienic for natives than the European style.



.....
T. W. White
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. VAL.1 of 1960/61 : REPORT OF A
PATROL TO THE SIO CENSUS DIVISION.

Officer conducting patrol: B.C. Lindsay, P.O.

Area patrolled: Sio Census Division.

Objects of patrol: (i) Census.
(ii) Tax collection.
(iii) Encourage cash cropping
(iv) Routine administration.

Personnel accompanying: Mr. J. Pamplin, C.P.O.
Reg. No.8336 Const. Koteipa.
Reg. No.9740 Const. Genapang.

DIARY.

1960.

- July 11th. Departed Kalalo 0750 per Administration Ferguson tractor for Wasu, arriving 0900. Departed Wasu for Kulami, 1000, arriving at Kulami at 1155. Kulami censused, taxed and inspected.
- 12th. Kulami - Kwama River - Sio No.1. 0837-1105, 1305-1440. Discussions with village officials.
- 13th. Sio No.1 censused, taxed and inspected.
- 14th. Sio No.1 to Lembanggando - 3 hours. Lembanggando censused, taxed and inspected.
- 15th. Lembanggando to Sio No.1 - 2 hours 10 mins. Sio No.2 censused and taxed.
- 16th. Sio No.1 to Kumukio - 6 hours 45 mins. (0900-1705)
- 17th. Observed.
- 18th. Mr. Pamplin C.P.O. censused and inspected Kumukio. Self to hamlet of Zauma - 30 mins. Zauma inspected, then returned to Kumukio and departed for Soleng - 30 mins. Soleng inspected, then returned to Kumukio.
- 19th. Kumukio to Gitua - 2 hours 50 mins. Gitua censused, taxed and inspected.
- 20th. Gitua to Nambariwa - 4 hours 10 mins. Nambariwa censused, taxed and inspected.
- 21st. Nambariwa to Sio No.2. Sio No.2 inspected, then continued to Sio No.1. Sio No.1 again inspected, then continued to Wasu. Nambariwa to Wasu - 5 hours 35 mins. walking. Wasu to Kalalo per Ferguson tractor.
-
- 25th. Kalalo to Wasu per Ferguson tractor, then departed Wasu 1035 for Kiari, arriving at 1125. Kiari censused, taxed and inspected. Investigated reports of unexploded bombs.
- 26th. Kiari to Malasanga - 3 hours. Malasanga censused, taxed and inspected. Received radio requesting my return to Wasu to meet the Manager of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.
- 27th. Malasanga to Wasu - 3 hours, then on to Kalalo.
-
- August 8th. Wasu to Malasanga.
- 9th. Malasanga to Singorakai - 6 hours 45 mins. walk. Inspected several unexploded bombs en route.
- 10th. Singorakai censused, taxed and inspected.
- 11th. Singorakai to Roinji - 4 hours 15 mins. Roinji and Darongge censused, taxed and inspected. Inspected several unexploded bombs.
- 12th. Roinji to Nineia - 7 hours 10 mins.
- 13th. Nineia censused, taxed and inspected. Apalap censused.
- 14th. Observed.
- 15th. Nineia to Boneia and return - 1 hour each way. Boneia censused, taxed and inspected.
- 16th. Nineia to Bukara hamlet - 3 hours 5 mins.
- 17th. Bukara to Malasanga - 4 hours 55 mins.
- 18th. Malasanga to Kieri - 2 hours. Discussions with village officials.
- 19th. Kieri to Weliki - 2 hours 10 mins. Weliki censused taxed and inspected.
- 20th. Weliki to Wasu - 2 hours 50 mins, then to Kalalo per Ferguson tractor.
-

PATROL REPORT No. KAL 1 of 1960/61 : REPORT OF
A PATROL TO THE SIO CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION.

The Sio Census Division is a coastal area of about 500 square miles, approximately 50 miles long by 8 miles wide, extending from the Wonga River in the East, to Roinji, in the West, along the North coast of the Huon Peninsular.

Three major rivers run through the division - the Kwama, Limbe and Uruwa, the headwaters of these rising in the inland mountains and draining the inland divisions. During the wet season these rivers flood, and as the coastal people, particularly to the West, are not seamen, sections of the coast are isolated as the rivers become impassable. There are numerous smaller rivers crossing the division, but as the patrol was conducted during the dry season, most of these were, at the time, almost stagnant lagoons with their mouths silted up.

Most of the walking, except to the inland villages, is done along sandy or pebbly beaches, or through a thin fringe of trees along the beach, which is separated from the timbered coastal range by stony kunai flats.

A number of unexploded bombs were inspected, and these are the subject of a separate correspondence to the District Commissioner.

The patrol was completed in two sections, the East Sio, and the West Sio, and covered a period of 27 days, one day being spent in each village. The second half of the patrol was broken in order to return to Wasu to meet the Manager of the Commonwealth Savings Bank who was paying a visit.

Mr. J. Pamplin C.P.O. accompanied the patrol, and discharged his duties in a satisfactory manner.

The last Native Affairs patrol to the area was by Mr. Hillier, C.P.O. in June 1959.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There are three different types of native in the division - the rather shy people of the foothills of the coastal range, the blasé semi-sophisticates of the Eastern Sio coast, and the apathetic West Sio coastals between Kiari and Roinji.

In the Eastern Sio and mountain areas, the general native situation appears quite satisfactory, although I have heard several reports from outside sources about the money-hungry attitude of the Sio villagers.

Last Christmas some older people of the Sio villages attempted to begin a primitive cargo cult, and word was sent as far as Madang and Goroka recalling people to the village, however Jesus did not appear under the houses on Christmas Day, as was forecast, as the cult fizzled like a wet banger. The attitude towards the affair now, is one of acute embarrassment - it was doomed to failure as the younger people were too educated to believe the crude story being circulated. However, threats were made against anyone thinking of informing the Government or mission, and these did nothing to improve relations between the coastal tribes who, although not openly antagonistic towards each other, waste no love.

When the Lutheran Missionary-in-charge at Ulap heard of the existence of the cult, he immediately sent one of his pastors to Sio to preach violently against it, which I thought most unwise, and consequently, on a later visit to the village, he was heckled and insulted in a minor way when he attempted to hold a church service.

During the course of the patrol, several minor disputes were brought forward, but no cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs. The general approach seemed to be "Can you help us with our problem?" which I consider to be a good indication that the people are willing to help themselves.

As mentioned above, the West Sio coastal people, with the exception of Kiari, are extremely apartheid, so much so, in fact, that at times they seem almost anti-government, although I doubt whether this is really the case. The village of Malasanga was undoubtedly the worst in this respect.

For a coastal area, there are remarkably few canoes. I have suggested to the people that they start constructing some small canoes which they can use for fishing, and also for transport in cases of emergency when the rivers become impassable during the wet season.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Although many sections of track along the coast could have been cleaned more (the people never seem to realize how tall Europeans are) the walking surfaces, with the exception of the beaches, are quite good.

A new road has been constructed from Kumukio to the Kwaleng River, and although during the day it becomes miserably hot and dusty, as are all kumukio areas, it does save quite a few hours walking time as one may now walk direct from Nambariwa to Kumukio instead of via Gitua as previously. The Kumukio end of the road is greasy and poorly graded for a couple of miles, but improvements are being carried out. The only bad stretch along the coast is between Nambariwa and the Kwaleng River where one must ascend and descend on ladders to cross a rocky headland.

Bridges are few in number, and as these are only a few yards in length, are satisfactorily constructed of rough logs. A section of swamp between Singorakai and Roinji has been bridged in this manner for several hundred yards and is quite satisfactory.

Along the coast itself, smaller creeks are forded safely, and if difficult during the wet, is of little consequence as the larger rivers are impassable and could not be bridged except by a major engineering work such as the Erap bridge near Lac.

The Kumukio people were previously instructed to maintain a road from Kumukio to Mula, in the Komba Division, however I can see no point in this as it is a long road, is not a normal patrol route, and I feel that they have sufficient work in maintaining the Gitua and Kwaleng River roads. The people were advised accordingly.

CENSUS AND TAXATION.

A total of 3199 people were counted, this being an increase of 207 on last years' figures. This increase however, includes a mass migration of 111 people into the new village of Kulami, from the Komba and brings the natural increase for the division down to 96 or 3.2%.

The average percentage of able-bodied males absent in employment

is 18.7% excluding Sio 1 with 63% absent, and Sio 2 with 71% absent. For individual figures refer to appendix "B".

The tax rate for the division is £1 although the only people able to afford this amount are the villages of Sio 1, Sio 2, Nambariwa and Gitua. Partial exemptions were issued in all the other villages, where 10/- was collected. The total amount collected was £148.10.0.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND TRADE.

There are two cash crops grown in the Sio Division - coconuts along the coast, and coffee in the inland villages, although coconuts are also grown in the inland villages for food. Coffee is also grown by some of the coastal people in their inland gardens, but the quantity is negligible.

The main foods of the coastal people are coconuts, bananas, pawpaw, sweet potato, watermelon, fish, clams, crayfish and smoked bêche de mer. The mountain people grow taro, coconuts, bananas, pawpaw, pandanus and sugar-cane, and supplement their diet with edible fungus and wild fowl eggs. There are of course pigs and fowl in both regions, and a couple of goats at Kumukio.

There are also fish in the smaller rivers, and the coastal people use the following method to catch them :- the large seeds of the Utua tree (*Barringtonia Myrtaleae*) which grows only on the coast, are collected and the skin and pith removed. The kernel is then scraped with a Liana vine and the scraped kernels put in a net bag. When the bag is full, it is carried upstream and dunked up and down in the water, producing a white fluid which drifts down with the current and poisons the fish which are thus caught and eaten.

Crocodiles are the scourge of pigs and dogs along the coast, but the people regard them as their "friends".

The Sio people still make clay pots which are exchanged with the inland people for taro, native tobacco (an expensive commodity on the coast) and spears and arrows, and also with the Rai Coast and Siassi people for wooden dishes. The monetary value of an 18" clay pot is about £1.

Native Agricultural Fieldworkers from Finschhafen regularly patrol the area, although the Kumukio people complained that they were never visited. At Kumukio no coffee shade had been planted and the people seemed quite upset over the fact. It was pointed out that seed could quite easily be obtained from the coast, where the trees are growing wild.

At Singorakai, the people enquired as to whether their cash crop was to be copra or coffee as Agricultural Fieldworkers had confused them with talk of coffee. They were informed that while they were free to plant coffee in their inland gardens if they so wished, copra was to remain the cash crop.

Numerous permits were issued for burning-off kunai, with warnings about burning-off near cash crops.

For statistics on coffee and coconut plantings refer to appendix "C".

MISSIONS.

The Lutheran Mission at Ulap extends its influence throughout most of the division.

Some years ago at Roinji there was a skirmish between the mission

and the village people apparently arising over a cargo cult, and resulting in the people completely breaking away from the mission. The breach has still not healed, although the people remain friendly towards the Administration.

The Sio people are, I think, cooler in their attitude towards the mission than most others, and I attribute this to a natural trend as the Sios are the most advanced people.

The Rev. H. Wagner, the Missionary-in-charge at Ulap for the past 15 years, retired in July this year, and has been replaced by his younger brother, the Rev. F. Wagner, who was formerly stationed at Kalasa.

The Rev. P. Kuder has also recently been posted to Ulap as a teacher.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Villages were in fair condition, although slightly disappointing, housing, as usual, not being as it should be, and many latrines being left uncovered.

Malasanga was particularly depressing, dirty, dusty, very poor housing and oozing apathy.

Belo, the Tultul of Kiari, is to be commended - a helpful co-operative attitude and a clean, neat village made a good impression. The fault with most villages is that they are too clean to be genuine, but Kiari seems to avoid this.

On my first visit to Sio I my reference to the village was a deliberate "No comment", and on my return about a week later, nearly 50% of the houses had disappeared to be replaced by new frames. Quite obviously everyone knew what was wrong with the village. I can see no excuse for poor roofs when there are acres of kunai within 5 minutes walk.

The village of Apalap was only discovered in 1956, and this visit of the patrol was only the third time that they had seen a European close-up. They seem to be progressing quite well - several men have learned to speak Pidgin from the neighbouring villager and all wear laplaps etc. One of the policemen who accompanied the patrol remembered being attacked with bows and arrows when they were discovered. Their attitude now is one of shy interest, and the elder women were not in the least self-conscious. The village was not visited as they had all come to Nineia for the census and were in the process of constructing a new village close to Nineia, where they have started planting coffee.

At Singorakai, the hamlet of Bukara has moved to a new site on the coast which is far preferable to the old site.

Kumukio actually refers to three settlements - Soleng, Kumukio and Zauma, of which Soleng is the main village, and Kumukio and Zauma hamlets of Soleng. Soleng has requested its' own village book, Kumukio and Zauma to remain combined in the Kumukio book. I can see no objection to this, but I did not issue the book as the census figures had already been completed.

The new settlement of Kulami was visited for the first time by this patrol. The people originated from the Selepet village of Wiliom, and moved down nearer the coast because they were "dying out" at Wiliom. The census figures show a slight decrease over the past 7 years but while I have no reason to doubt their sincerity, their attitude towards the coast is the exact opposite to the opinions generally held by the Kalalo people.

HEALTH.

Health varies throughout the division. The East Sio coastal people are taller and well built. the inland people are typical mountain people, that is of shorter, stockier build and not quite as impressive. The West Sio people are half way between the two, and not nearly as healthy, suffering considerably from malaria and filariasis.

A filariasis survey is being conducted in this area by Dr. MacMillan of the Australian School of Tropical Medicine, and the area is visited each month by the medical assistant at Kalalo in connection with the survey.

Some irritation has been expressed by these people over the fact that Dr. MacMillan called the villages to line around midnight, to take samples. It was explained that this was necessary as the parasites only appear in the bloodstream between 10pm. and 2am. The people now seem resigned to it but are (understandably) not very happy. Another complaint was that the injections made them very sick, and I have been informed by the District Officer that this was blamed for the death of a native at Kiari. I did not hear, directly, of this accusation.

There are seven Aid Post Orderlies posted throughout the division and all were short of medical supplies at the time of the patrol. The matter has been referred to the medical assistant at Kalalo, and he stated that the A.P.O.s did not come to Kalalo to collect their supplies. I can believe this as the people are not willing to help the A.P.O.s to carry their supplies. Whilst at Boneia, I met an A.P.O. from the Uruwa Division who had been stranded when his carriers ran away. There was also a suspicion that a bottle of iodine had been deliberately tipped on the ground. This is not a very satisfactory situation but I'm afraid I have no suggestions, as appeals to the people seem to have failed. When the above A.P.O. was stranded, I sent word to his village that as the people apparently didn't want the medicines, they would be used in the village where he was stranded. I later learned that some children had died from whooping cough in the Uruwa village, and this was used as salt in the open wound.

A whooping cough epidemic had been raging, apparently for some weeks, in the West Sio and Uruwa divisions, but this was not discovered until the patrol was in the area, so it was decided to continue the patrol regardless. As the Kalalo medical assistant was on patrol in the Timbe, a runner was dispatched to Kalalo with a radio to P.M.D? Lae for more medical supplies, which arrived at Wasu by special air charter 8 days later. Since my return, the Kalalo medical assistant has departed again to survey the situation in the West Sio and Uruwa divisions, and additional reports have been received about outbreaks in the East Sio and Komba divisions.

D. Lindsay
.....
(D.C. Lindsay, P.O.)

APPENDIX "A" to Patrol Report No. Kal.1 of 60/61 - Sio Division.

EDUCATION.

Education is provided by Administration and Lutheran Mission schools.

There are Administration schools at Sio No.2 and Gitua, and mission schools at Sio No.1, Kumukio, Kiari and Nineia. There are no pupils from this division attending the Administration school at Kalalo.

The mission school at Sio No.1 is the only one with a qualified teacher who teaches English.

The Administration school at Sio was formerly at Wasu. but with the transfer of the government station to Kalalo, it was decided to shift the school to Sio where there is at least a native population.

APPENDIX "B" to Patrol Report No.Kal.1 of 60/61 - Sio Division.

Number of Able-bodied Males Absent in Employment.

Kulami	24.0%
Sio No.1	63.0%
Lembangando	33.0%
Sio No.2	71.0%
Kumukio	33.0%
Gitua	41.0%
Nambariwa	37.5%
Kiari	12.0%
Malasanga	33.0%
Singorakai	25.0%
Roiuji	-
Darongge	-
Nindia	3.0%
Bonsia	3.3%
Apalap	-
Weliki	16.6%
	<hr/>
AVERAGE	24.7%
	<hr/> <hr/>

APPENDIX "C" to Patrol Report No.Kal.1 of 1960/61 - Sio Division.

Cash crop plantings.

Village	No. of trees.		Average per family.	
	Coffee	Coconuts	Coffee	Coconuts
Kulami	1069	-	76	-
Sio No.1	-	4668	-	33
Lembangando	3688	-	271	-
Sio No.2	-	4630	-	50
Kumukio	11035	-	149	-
Gitua	-	11552	-	180
Nan'ariwa	-	1492	-	71
Kiari	628	1235	57	112
Malasanga	-	1495	-	88
Singorakai	-	526	-	23
(Roinji)	-	-	-	-
(Darongge)	-	556	-	24
Nineia	182	223	9	11
Boneia	-	-	-	-
Apalap	-	-	-	-
Weliki	792	-	44	-
	<hr/> 17394	<hr/> 26387		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year...1960/61,....Patrol Post...KILALO.

Govt. Print.—143/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		At Work		IDENTS		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child			Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F	M
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		0-16		16-45		0-16		16-45		0-16		16-45		0-16		16-45		0-16		16-45		0-16		16-45		0-16		16-45		0-16		16-45
KULA M.	11.7.60	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	5	4	1	2	4	2	14	31	11	34	1	41	2.3	12	16	24	41	111			
SIO No. 113	13.7.60	10	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	4	26	3	83	8	26	-	4	47	198	51	146	6	217	2.7	132	134	131	233	735		
LEMBANG-AMB6	14.7.60	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	6	4	-	1	22	8	19	-	22	1.6	9	15	20	26	83				
SIO H. 2.19	7/60	10	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	3	45	5	48	9	6	13	138	139	30	115	5	132	2.1	110	89	73	156	555			
KUMUKIO	18.7.60	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	30	-	-	7	29	114	19	87	5	99	2.3	88	81	93	110	412			
GITUA	19.7.60	9	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	4	30	3	30	1	10	45	99	24	76	3	80	2.1	69	67	72	95	389			
NAMBARIWA	20.7.60	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	10	2	3	2	1	10	36	8	28	-	34	2.1	25	18	28	38	127				
KIARI	25.7.60	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	20	-	18	1	18	1.8	14	6	23	21	67			
MATABANGA	26.7.60	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	-	3	7	2	25	7	20	1	27	2.5	9	13	19	21	91			
SINGOROKAI	10.8.60	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	8	-	-	-	1	10	36	8	31	2	36	2.0	27	16	33	41	131			
ROINJI	11.8.60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	3	17	4	13	3	16	1.3	9	8	17	19	68			
DARONGE	11.8.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	5	7	2	13	-	11	0.4	2	2	10	16	34			
NINEIA	13.8.60	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	7	29	3	29	-	2	31	1.3	20	14	36	34	106			
BONGIA	15.8.60	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	7	25	7	27	2	31	1.8	21	20	31	38	112				
APALAP	13.8.60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	7	-	9	2.15	7	4	9	12	32				
WELEKI	19.8.60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	5	20	3	21	5	6	2.1	20	17	25	29	96				
TOTAL		48	56	-	-	2	4	4	2	2	3	-	-	24	17	-	-	12	27	6	21	130	15	214	19	59	-	37	1324	862	1388	14	36	810	574	527	649	48	3199	

Patrol Report Kal. No. 4 of 1960-1961: Report of a Patrol to Sio
Census Division.

Officer Conducting Patrol:- D.C. Lindsay. P.O.

Officer Accompanying Patrol:- J. Pamplin. C.P.O.

- Object of Patrol:
- (1) Census Revision.
 - (11) Tax Collection.
 - (111) Routine Administration.

Number of Days:- Twenty- Four.

Personell Accompanying Patrol: (1) Const. Ojufa No.8336
(11) Const. Gonapang No.9740

DIARY.

- 10th Aug. 1960
- 11th July 1960 Kalalo to Wasu by Landrover. Wasu to Kulami -
- 2 hours. Kulami lined and Censused.
- 12th July 1960 Kulami to Sio No.1 - 4 hours
- 13th July 1960 Lined and Censused Sio No.1.
- 14th July 1960 Sio No.1 to Lembangando - 3 hours. Village
Lined and Censused.
- 15th July 1960 Lembangando to Sio No.1. Lined and Censused
Sio No.2, slept Sio No.1.
- 16th July 1960 Sio No.1 to Sio No.2 - 50 mins. Sio No.2 to
Nambariwa - 1 hour; Nambariwa to Kumukio -
- 5 hours.
- 17th July 1960 Observed.
- 18th July 1960 Lined and Censused Kumukio. Inspected hamlets
Soreng and Zauma.
- 19th July 1960 Kumukio to Gitua - 3 hours. Village Lined and
Censused.
- 20th July 1960 Gitua to Nambariwa - 5 hours. Village Lined
and Censused.
- 21st July 1960 Nambariwa to Wasu - 5 hours 50 minutes. Wasu to
Kalalo by Landrover.
- 25th July 1960 Kalalo to Wasu by tractor and trailer. Wasu to
Kiari - 1 hour. Village Lined and Censused.
- 26th July 1960 Kiari to Malasanga - 2 hours 30 mins. Village
Lined and Censused.
- 27th July 1960 Received radio requiring return to Wasu. Malasanga
to Wasu - 3 hours 30 mins. To Kalalo by tractor.
- 8th Aug. 1960 Kalalo to Wasu by tractor. Wasu to Malasanga.
- 9th Aug. 1960 Malasanga to Singorokai - 7 hours.
- 10th Aug. 1960 Lined and Censused Singorokai.
- 11th Aug. 1960 Singorokai to Roinji - 4 hours 30 mins. Roinji
and Daroinji Lined and Censused.
- 12th Aug. 1960 ~~King~~ Roinji to Singorokai and Nineia - 6 hours
45 mins.
- 13th Aug. 1960 Lined and Censused Nineia and Upalup.
- 14th Aug. 1960 Observed.

- 15th Aug. 1960 Nineia to Boneia - 55 mins. Village Lined and Censused. Slept Nineia. Dispatched radio to Health.
- 16th Aug. 1960 Nineia to Bukara - hamlet of Singorokai - 3 hours
- 17th Aug. 1960 Bukara to Malasanga - 5 hours.
- 18th Aug. 1960 Malasanga to Kiari - 2 hours 30 mins.
- 19th Aug. 1960 Kiari to Weleki - 2 hours 10 mins. Village Lined and Censused.
- 20th Aug. 1960 Weleki to Kiari - 2 hours. Kiari to Wa - 1 hour. Landrover to Kalalo.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was mostly coastal with short walks inland to the more remote villages. The patrol was conducted over some of the worst country in the Sub-District. Villages were small and with a few exceptions, long distances of shingle beaches separated them. In the wet season they become entirely isolated due to the large number of creeks and rivers in this section of the coastline. There is a definite dividing line between the people from the West Sio and the people from the East Sio group. Those to the West are unconcerned with their decrease in population and have almost ceased to try and improve their living conditions. People to the East live in larger communities, their population is increasing rapidly and they are showing signs of taking an interest in their welfare.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Minor disputes were brought forward for settlement. A Court of Native Affairs was not held, as the people usually manage to settle their own affairs when informed of the relevant law.

Mr. Lindsay gave talks on the functions and the purpose of the F.M.D.S. The people from Kumukio were most enthusiastic as they are beginning to realise the importance of cash-cropping. At Sio No.1 and Sio No.2 the people were complaining about the high rate of absenteeism. It is blamed for their neglect of the plantations.

All villages thrive on the annual burning of kunai. When passes were issued to allow them to burn-off it was stressed that if they allowed the fire to destroy someone-elses gardens or coconut plantation they would be liable to prosecution. They were told that when burning off the grass-lands there should be sufficient helpers on hand to stop the fire if it should get out of control. The main reason for the burning is to protect their gardens from wild pigs. Little meat is gained from this pastime, their diet being mainly supplemented by village pigs and fish.

The patrol was received well in all villages. Food was rather scarce and very little was offered to the patrol with ~~exceptions~~ exceptions of Kumukio Kiari and Roinji. Other villages such as Malasanga went to the other extreme, where the Village Officials appeared only when the patrol arrived and then disappeared until the village was censused. Food offered to the patrol was bananas, coconuts, pawpaw, pineapple, eggs, chicken and South Seas Almonds.

Portable tape recorders were demonstrated to the people who were very surprised at hearing their own voices. They listened very attentively as songs from the neighbouring villages were played back to them.

At Gitua the Government School Teachers have set a good example to the people by having latrines of a European design. That is ones which have a raised lid and not just a hole in the ground. Now many new latrines have been built in the village. All of these follow the European design. This is a good example of the influence that the Government School ^{is} ~~are~~ having on these people.

The coastal people have been encouraged to build canoes. Their forefathers in Siassi were sailors and frequently went on trade missions to the mainland. Now this is extinct and until recently the art of canoe building was dying out. This area is totally isolated during the wet season, if the people become sick their only means of transport would be by sea.

TAXATION AND CENSUS.

The personal tax rate for the Sio Census division is one pound per adult male. 10/- exemptions were issued to the more backward area, i.e. those of West Sio and the Mountain people from East Sio. Only at Upaiup were full exemptions granted as these people were primitive and had no source of income.

There is still a steady decline in the total population figures in the villages in the West Sio division. A few of the villages, Nineia, Boneia and Singorokai would have had an increase in population had it not been for the deaths which arose from the whooping cough epidemic.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In this census division roads follow the coastline . They consist of shingle beaches and sometimes loose sand. Several good roads exist along the coast however ~~the~~ between Malasanga and Roinji swampy ground and stagnant pools near the beach have prevented the people from making their roads along the side of the beaches and these shingle beaches have become their roads.

A new road has been constructed to Kumukio. It joins the Nambariwa-Gitua road about one hours walk from Nambariwa. This new road enabled the patrol to travel in a circuit rather than walking over the same ground twice.

Nineaⁱ is on top of a mountain 1,000 ft high. To negotiate this a carefully graded road has been constructed. It includes a great deal of hair-pin bends. Ninea's neighbour Boneia has a shocking road leading to it. The road goes straight up the side of the mountain. A new road has been ordered.

AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND TRADE.

Copra is the cash crop along the coast. At Sic No.1 and No.2 hot-air dryers are used in its processing. Although new plantings are being encouraged very few plantations are being extended. Most of the copra from this area is sun dried or smoked.

People of Kiari asked for permission to build a smoke house. Negotiations were made with Mr. K Newton who was passing through after having just patrolled the Komba. The people were advised to spend a little more money and buy the materials for a hot-air dryer.

Coffee was grown in the mountain villages but was of a poor quality due to the lack of shade. The mountain villages are from one to two thousand feet high where shade is essential.

Health.

The general health throughout the area was good. There were very few cases of tropical ulcers but the usual few in every village had their cases of scabies. Those who lived near the sea and were accustomed to bathing in it regularly had few complaints.

Those in the mountains were not as fortunate, many of the children had dirty faces and the women were disgraceful.

At Boncia the women delighted in giving their youngster his annual bath by filling a half shell of a coconut with water and tipping it over his head. The streaks of dirt ^{down} his face would make him look worse than ever.

Aid Posts were generally short of supplies of bandages and peniciline. Even though Aid Post Orderlies inspected the people little could be done to discourage the use of " leaf bandages " which had been substituted where the Aid Posts had run short of bandages.

Dr. Mc Millan has recently been in the West Cio area with his Anti-Fillaria Campaign. The ~~area~~ people were still wondering why the Government should want to help them. They had resigned themselves to having " big legs " and knew that it would eventually kill them.

Unknown to the patrol it went right into the middle of a whooping cough epidemic area. The people said that Dr. Mc Millan and Mr. L. Auchttl were informed of it when they had patrolled the area previously. On one night the patrol spent in Nineia two children died. The people were frantic, the Medical Assistant at the time Mr. J Stevens was on patrol in the Timbe, so a radio was despatched to the Department of Health in Lae.

VILLAGES.

Kiari:

In the village book it is described as being a model village, it is. The village area is kept neat and tidy. This makes it resemble a suburban park. It has well cut lawns which run down to the river. There is a good water supply and the village is sheltered from the prevailing winds.

Malasanga:

This is far from being a mod^ele village. The site has been moved several times. Dr. Mc Millan advised the people to cut down all the trees so that the wind would be able to blow the ~~the~~ mosquitoes away. Now there are no trees in the Village area and

the wind blows sand and dust right through it. The people refuse to build good houses and live in hovels. New houses have been ordered but it is unknown as to the progress if any.

Sio No.2.

For a village of reasonably sophisticated people the were disgraceful. Several ^{houses} were ordered to be demolished. The people are blaming the high absentee rate. Work cannot be done to their gardens, cash-crops and houses at the same time. Although the village was in this state of disrepair, several new houses were in the ~~the~~ process of being constructed.

General.

Other villages were in a reasonable condition. Kumukio was well laid out. Singorokai is showing signs of improvement. Government rest houses were in good condition.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

People ranged from the sophisticated at Sio to the backward type with men wearing bark malos and the women in grass skirts at Nineia , Boneia and Upalup. No new changes had taken place since the last patrol except in Gitua where the change in the style of latrine is now following that of the Europeans.

Conclusion.

The area is reasonably quiet. Villages are not short of land as in the Komba, they have unlimited economic potential. The main cash crop is copra. People are still very backward in places and in the others there is no real wave of enthusiasm to improve their present standard of living.

END OF PATROL REPORT.

.....
(J. Pamplin C.P.O.)

APPENDIX "A".EDUCATION.

The Lutheran Mission has set up schools in most villages. The children from Malasanga attend the school at Kiari. At Sio No.1 the Mission School teaches English whereas in all other Mission Schools the Language taught is Kotte.

Government Schools are at Gitua and Sio No.2. The pupils come from the surrounding district. The people from Roinji and Daroinji are a breakaway group from the Mission. Their children are sent to Government Schools along the coast of Sidor. The patrol Met Mr. H Cochran at Sio No.1. Mr. Cochran had been carrying out a survey of schools in the Komba.

At Nambariwa the people had recently run the Mission School teacher out of the village as they considered that he was not doing a good job. Now the children are attending the Government school at Sio No.2. The old school-house is abandoned and in a bad state of disrepair.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. KAL 2 of 60/61

Patrol Conducted by D.C. LINDSAY, P.O.

Area Patrolled URUWA AND YUPNA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 17/10/1960 to 24/11/1960

Number of Days 39

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept 19 59

Medical Sept 19 60

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) To compile Tax-Census Sheets (11) Census (111) To encourage cash cropping (1V) Routine administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/3/61


District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

opu

M
in
M

67-6-25

KONEDOSHU.

30th March, 1961.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.A.S.

Patrol Report No. 2 - 1960-61 - KALALO

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

It appears to me that the people, because of their remoteness, are unable to be given the attention which they think is their due and this no doubt influences their attitude.

I am very gratified to note that at least one day was spent in each village.

I feel that the attitude of the people at BOKSAWIN warrants further investigation and the next patrol through that village should remain there for at least a few days and endeavour to find out the cause of these people's disinterestedness.

The same might be done in the case of the YUPNA people.

The next patrol would be well advised to fully investigate the activities of the Mission Teacher at BOKSAWIN and his attitude towards Aid Posts and I shall look forward to receiving the report. Their attitude must be disheartening to the men manning the Aid Posts. Perhaps a charge of Orderly might assist in resolving the problem.

I agree that the people should not be taxed and that the exemption should continue.

Mr Lindsay has conscientiously performed a difficult patrol in inhospitable country. This type of patrolling is, as a rule, pretty thankless, but I can assure you that the officers performing such duties are given full credit for their work even though not spectacular.

J.R. *J.K.W.*
(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

21st March, 1961.

Minute: 67-2-9

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, KONEDOBU.

This report, which has been written by Mr. Lindsey on Recreation Leave, in Australia, has just come to hand. It clearly indicates that conditions in the Uruwa and Yupa are far from satisfactory. As Mr. Murdoch states, there is little hope of improvement whilst the staff position remains as it is.

RECEIVED
23 MAR 1961
NATIVE AFFAIRS
Statistics and Census
[Signature]

~~(D. Lindsay)~~
District Officer.

WGM/BK
WETA PATROLLED:

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN,
7th March, 1961.
Uruwa and Yupa Census Divisions.

67-1-3

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

67-6-25

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

OFFICER CONDUCTING:

D. G. LINDSEY, P.S.O.

PATROL KALALO 2 OF 60/51

Herewith report on the above patrol submitted by Mr. D.G. Lindsay, Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

There is no claim for camping allowance. The attitude of the Yupa people shows the need for an increase in the frequency of patrols to this "difficult" region. The 4000 odd people in the two Divisions represent one eighth of the population administered from Ksialo. Until our staff numbers increase then the Yupa and Uruwa will tend to remain neglected.

ORIGIN: The position, if it has been correctly reported, indicated the presence of "cargo cult" attitudes which I believe are fairly common in the area patrolled. This is understandable when the isolation and lack of development is considered.

I think more attention could be given to the area by the department of Agriculture.

(W.G. Murdoch.) A.D.O.

MINUTE:

Mr. Lindsay shows a poor state of affairs in the Yupa. An Informative Report even though it

Please note that four copies of the Census Statistics are held at this office.

(W.G. Murdoch.) A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AREA PATROLLED: Uruwa and Yupna Census Divisions.

OFFICER CONDUCTING: D.C. Lindsay, P.O.

PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING: 2 members R.P.& N.G.C.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- (1) To compile Tax-Census Sheets
- (11) Census
- (111) To encourage cash cropping
- (1V) Routine administration.

DIARY.

1960

- October 17th. Departed Wasu at 1040 for Kiari arriving at 1130. Delayed at Kiari by heavy rain until 1240 then departed for Malasanga, arriving Malasanga at 1510.
- 18th. Malasanga to Singorakai - 8 hours.
- 19th. Singorakai to Roinji - 3 hours.
- 20th. Roinji to Yuwong - 1½ hours. Yuwong censused and inspected.
- 21st. Yuwong to camp at Woduon - 3 hours steep climb.
- 22nd. Woduon to Bonkiman - 5 hrs.20 mins. arriving at 1255 in heavy rain. Bonkiman censused and inspected.
- 23rd. At Bonkiman.
- 24th. Bonkiman to Wandabong - 0810-0930. Wandabong censused and inspected.
- 25th. Departed Wandabong at 0800 and arrived at Baup in light rain at 1120. Baup censused and inspected.
- 26th. Baup to Danatum - 2¼ hours. Heavy rain just after our arrival delayed census until about 1600.
- 27th. Danatum to Bungavat - 0750-1255. Cargo arrived at 1445.
- 28th. Bungavat censused and inspected, and held discussions re changing village site.
- 29th. Bungavat to Danatum - 0830-1510. Cargo arrived at 1615 - a much harder walk than from Danatum to Bungavat.
- 30th. At Danatum.
- 31st. Danatum to Mek - 2 Hrs.30 mins. Mek censused and inspected.
- November 1st. Mek to Isan - 0915-1030. Isan censused and inspected.
- 2nd. Departed Isan at 0815 and arrived at Urop at 0920. Urop censused and inspected. Bitterly cold night.
- 3rd. Left Urop 0745 for Kewieng arriving Kewieng at 1230. Very poor road. Began Kewieng census.
- 4th. Finished Kewieng census and inspected village.
- 5th. Kewieng to Megan and return - 15 mins. each way. Censused Megan, inspected village and heard complaint.
- 6th. Visited Lake Ak - about 45 mins. walk along the main track from Kewieng to Wantoat.
- 7th. Kewieng to Gorgiok - 0655-1445. Teeming rain.
- 8th. Gorgiok censused and inspected.
- 9th. Gorgiok to Dinagat. 0805-1245. Heard disputes.
- 10th. Inspected Dinagat and compiled new census book (old book destroyed by fire).
- 11th. Dinagat to Sindamon - 4 hrs.20mins. Sindamon censused and inspected.
- 12th. Sindamon to Sukan - 0715-0855. Sukan censused and inspected.
- 13th. At Sukan.
- 14th. Sukan to Mup - 2 hours. Mup censused and inspected. Appointed new V.O.s. Issued separate village book.
- 15th. Mup to Mitmit - 1½ hours. Mitmit censused and inspected. Issued separate village book. Elected new V.O.s.
- 16th. Mitmit to Yawan - 4 hours. Found no police quarters - one built under supervision. Yawan censused and inspected.
- 17th. Departed Yawan at 0810 and arrived at Worin at 0955. Worin censused and inspected.
- 18th. Worin to Boksawin - 1 hr. 25 mins. Boksawin censused and inspected.
- 19th. Boksawin to Sapmanga - 35 mins. Censused and inspected. Sapmanga then continued to Kumdaurong - 1½ hours.
- 20th. At Kumdaurong.
- 21st. Kumdaurong censused and inspected.
- 22nd. Kumdaurong to Boneia - 0640-1245, cargo arriving at 1430.
- 23rd. Boneia to Bukara - 3½ hours.
- 24th. Departed Bukara at 0440 for Wasu, arriving at 1545, thence to Kalalo by Admin. Landrover.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAL 2-60/61: REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE URUWA
AND YUPNA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The Uruwa and Yupna Divisions are the most backward areas, and the furthest away, from Kalalo Patrol Post. Three days walk is necessary to reach Kumdaurong, the first village in the nearer Uruwa Division. The two divisions cover approximately 410 square miles, and the 23 villages have an average population of 181 each.

The 10 Yupna villages, with the exception of Yuwong which is practically right on the coast, run in a line along the Eastern side of the precipitous Yupna River Valley, the Western side of which belongs to the Madang District.

The Uruwa is divided into two valleys - the Uruwa and the more open Som, which has extensive areas of kunai. It may be noted that mosquitoes were prevalent even at altitudes of 3-4000 feet, particularly in the Uruwa.

The patrol was carried out over a period of 39 days, at least one day was spent in each village, with the exceptions of Megan and Sapmanga, which have no rest houses.

The weather was rather miserable, as although frequent rain showers, with two memorable exceptions, were only a light drizzle, cloud and fog blanketed the area from about 10 am onwards. Very cold conditions were experienced at Urop, and this, together with a high wind which made the rest house rock, made our stay there one of the coldest I have experienced and almost equal to the head of the Saruwageds.

The last Native Affairs patrol to the area was by Mr. Gifford, P.O. in September, 1959. The Medical Assistant at Kalalo made a special patrol through the area to check on a whooping cough outbreak in September, 1960.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

While the situation in the Uruwa is reasonable, the Yupna was found to be unsatisfactory.

The patrol was given fair to cordial receptions in most villages. At Boksawin in the Uruwa, however, upon the patrol's arrival, only a few of the villagers could be seen standing at a distance between the houses, in utter silence, and while not openly hostile, was a distinctly cool reception. No reason could be found as to why this particular village in the middle of a friendly area should behave in this manner other than because of the activities of the mission teacher, which is discussed under "Health".

The Yupna people appear to be friendly, but suspicion was encountered in every village. It was apparent that many people did not understand our motives and intentions, and an attempt was made to explain these, however I feel that this does not entirely account for the suspicious attitude. At Sek, the Tultul volunteered the information that the people were afraid of being imprisoned (Since January 1958 there have been 5 charged for riotous behaviour in September 1959 and one for assault in May 1960), and this was the only response to my probing. Even questions about some of their legends which usually is an invitation to talk at great length, received no reply or even evasion. Usually it was not even acknowledged that I had spoken. Attempts to use my personal servant, who comes from the Hube Division, as a "spy" met with the same result.

Polygamy is still frequently practiced, but because of the attitude of the missionaries, many such cases are hidden from both mission and Administration.

HEALTH.

There are 3 Aid Post Orderlies stationed in the Yupna at Wandabong, Isan and Kewieng, and 2 in the Uruwa at Worin, however one of these is shortly to transfer to Dinagat.

The health of the people is fair except for whooping cough, which has been raging through the area for many months and is now out of control. I am afraid I have little sympathy for the people in regard to this, the only unfortunate part being that the children are hurt the most. In the first place, the people did not seek treatment, and even when the Kalalo Medical Assistant learned of the epidemic and made a rush patrol to the area to see what could be done, his advice was ignored. In the Worin area of the Uruwa, many children

were admitted to the Worin Aid Post, but the very day the Medical Assistant left the area, they were all removed and taken home by their parents. Several people were charged for this but difficulty was experienced in discovering who was responsible. It was only recently that some men from this area were responsible for leaving the Aid Post Orderlies from Worin stranded at Bonceia whilst returning to the village with medical supplies, and not content merely to run away, deliberately tipped some medicine over the ground. I believe that the mission teacher at Boksawin has been telling the people that they must not assist the Aid Post Orderlies in any way, nor go to him for treatment, however the teacher was away at Satelburg at the time of the visit and the story could not be checked. His reasons for doing this is that at the time of the epidemic starting, the Aid Post Orderlies were attending a refresher course at Malahang and therefore were not present when needed, and so responsible for the outbreak. I cannot believe that a mission teacher would hold that view and assume that if he did make that statement that that is not his true reason. The attitude towards P.H.D. can be seen in an incident at Bonceia (Sio Division) where I was approached by some men who were nearly in tears, and who proclaimed "Our children are dying". When asked what they had done about it, the reply was "Nothing". When it is realized that these people know full well that they can obtain medicine and treatment nearby for the asking, the last trace of sympathy (in me at least) disappears.

In the Yupna, A.P.O Kiso of Wandabong, approached me in an almost hysterical state saying that he could not stand the selfish and unpleasant attitude of the people any longer. I was surprised when the mission teacher made the same complaint and said that he would only stop until Christmas. The people had no comment except that they did not want the A.P.O and teacher to leave. I have suggested to the Medical Assistant at Kalalo that Kiso, who has an excellent record, be removed elsewhere, as apart from any other consideration, I doubt whether he would work properly in the nervous condition in which I found him. I must admit that the villages of Bonkiman and Wandabong are extremely depressing and had an adverse effect on me even in the short time I was there.

The villages in the Mek area suggested that Kiso come to Danacum, however it was suggested by some, in a roundabout way, that foreign A.P.O.s would not be welcome as they would tell tales to the Patrol Officer.

MISSIONS.

The Lutheran Mission remains the only mission operating in the area - the Yupna being controlled from Tapen, in the Madang District, and the Uruwa from Ulap, near Kalalo.

Mission influence is strong throughout both areas.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Officials are very weak and have little influence. There are still many who do not speak Pidgin, making understanding difficult at times.

Separate village books have been issued to Mup and Mitmit, which were formerly incorporated with Worin, and Gotetewhich was included in Yawan, and village officials have been appointed on probation in the two former villages, Mup choosing to remain under the authority of Luluai Donggiong of Worin whilst having their own Tultul.

The people of the upper Yupna still live in the primitive domed, kunai hut.

AGRICULTURE.

Coffee is the cash crop in both areas, but it was disappointing to notice that many plots in the Yupna were very small and neglected. The main reason for this appears to be the difficulty in marketing the coffee, as the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society only extends its activities as far as Singorakai, several days walk from the upper Yupna. It may also be pointed out that the figures given in Appendix "B" could be misleading, as in some cases, the total coffee in the village may only be owned by two or three men.

CENSUS AND TAXATION.

A total of 2650 people were counted in the Yupna and 1520 in the Uruwa - 80 deaths to 87 births in the Yupna, and 82 deaths to 68 births in the Uruwa.

Tax-Census sheets were compiled for both divisions although they are covered by a blanket exemption and will be unable to pay tax for several years, particularly in the Yupna.

I suspect that some people in the Isan area of the Yupna are still dodging the census, and as yet, have not had their names recorded, however, if this is so, the numbers unrecorded would not be great.

As can be seen in Appendix "C" there are 12.7% of the adult males absent in employment from the Yupna, and 6.9% from the Uruwa.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads varied from excellent to shocking, and the majority, although reasonably surfaced, had not been cleaned for some time. The only really bad sections were between Kewieng and Gorgiok (the responsibility of Isan), and the new road from Urop to Kewieng. I think however, that the next patrol should find a better road as the Urop people arrived more dead than alive after carrying cargo over their goat track, and an extremely heated argument ensued over the poor route.

There are no bridges of note, and the small ones existing were quite satisfactory.

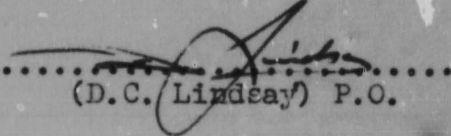
.....
(D.C. Lindsay) P.C.

APPENDIX "A" to Patrol Report No. KAL " of 60/61.

EDUCATION.

Some measure of education is provided by mission schools in nearly every village, but this only raises the social classification from primitive to backward. There are several pupils attending the Government School at Kalalo, and a few at Dregerhafen.

One of the main reasons for the low attendance at Kalalo is the distance, as parents would feel cut-off from their children for what would seem to them to be not a good enough reason.


.....
(D.C. Lindsey) P.O.

APPENDIX "B" to Patrol Report No. KAL2 of 60/61.

Cash Crop Plantings.

Village	Total No. of Coffee Trees.	Average No. per Family Group.
<u>YUPNA</u>		
Yuwong	147	11
Bonkiman	732	22
Wandabong	1729	30
Baup	-	-
Danatum	1070	31
Mek	863	13
Isan	491	7
Urop	221	6
Kewieng	?	?
Megan	-	-
	<hr/> 5253	<hr/> 13
<u>URUWA</u>		
Bungavat	1470	122
Gorglok	538	34
Dinagat	400	8
Sindamon	1444	111
Sugan	2780	139
Mup	897	69
Mitmit	3407	300
Yawan)		
Gotet)	1441	45
Worin	14786	448
Boksawin	5496	183
Sapmanga	417	21
Kumdaurong	579	48
	<hr/> 33685	<hr/> 119

APPENDIX "C" to Petrol Report No. KAL2 of 60/61.

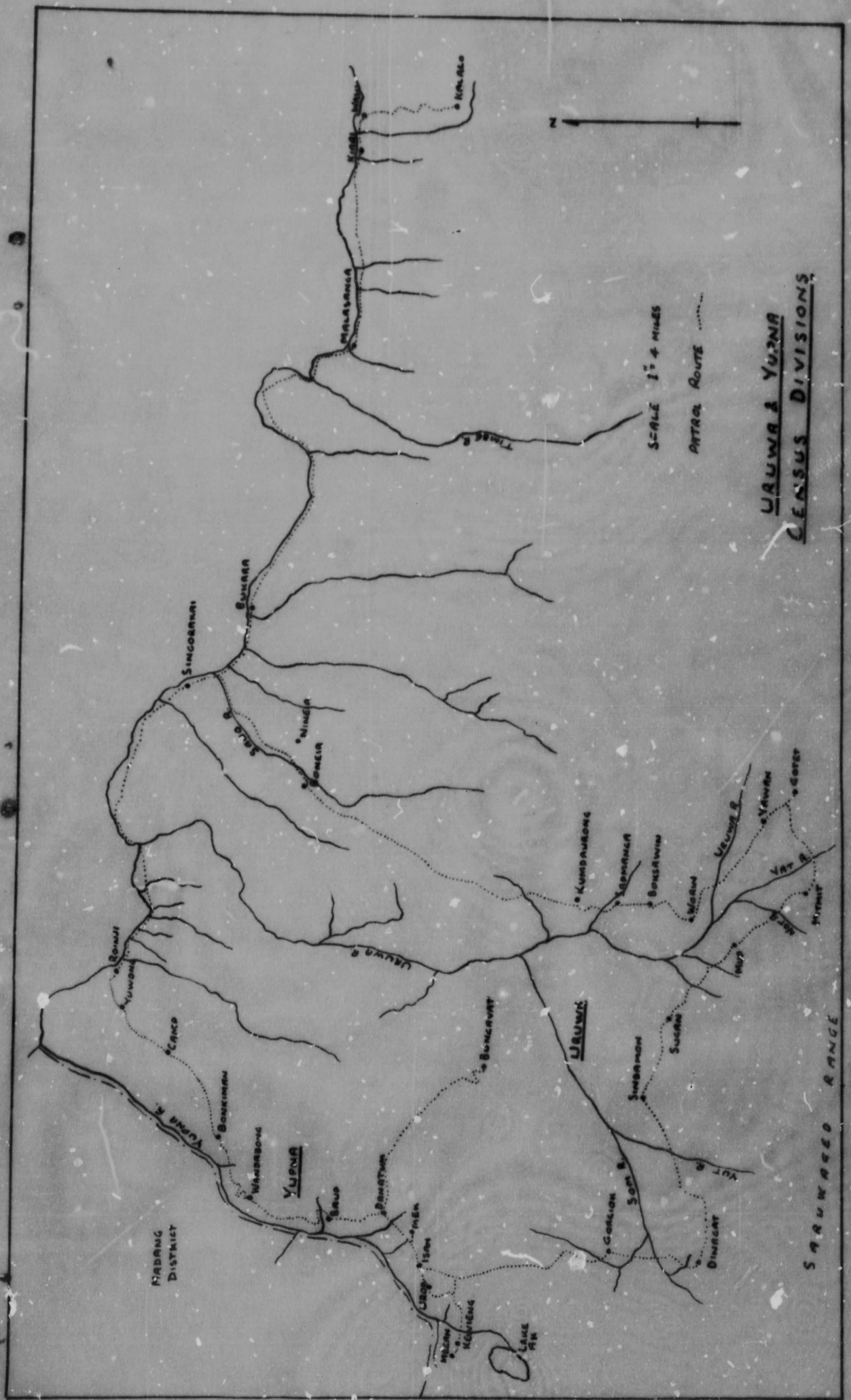
Able-bodied males absent in employment

<u>YUPNA</u>	
Yuwong	NIL
Bonkiman	14%
Wandabor	4.8%
Baup	28.3%
Danatum	10.3%
Mek	10.0%
Isan	20.0%
Urop	23.5%
Kewieng	9.0%
Megan	6.9%

AVERAGE 12.7%

<u>URUWA</u>	
Bungavat	3.4%
Gorgiok	20.6%
Dinaget	25.9%
Sindamon	NIL
Sugan	NIL
Mup	NIL
Mitmit	NIL
Yawan	NIL
Gotet	NIL
Worin	17.2%
Boksawin	16.3%
Sapmanga	5.0%
Kumdaurong	NIL

AVERAGE 6.9%

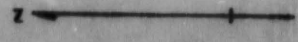


**ULUWRA & YUANA
CENSUS DIVISIONS**

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES
PATROL ROUTE

MADRAS DISTRICT

SARAWAK RANGE



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

LF 47

YEAR 1960

YUPNA

Govt. Print.—3002/2.60.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		PREGNANT	No. Child bearing above	Average Size of Family		Child		Adults	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F
		1960	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
YUWONG	20/10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	21	2	16	2	16	0.9	6	4	23	17	51		
BONKEMAN	22/10	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1556	19	46	-	53	2.129	4462	61	205						
WANDA3ONG	24/10	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	4	6	-	-	2	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	2672	26	71	-	87	1.648	43	88	105	292					
BAUP	25/10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	11	1	15	1.5	5	7	11	14	41				
DANATUM	26/10	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	25	43	14	42	-	47	2.353	27	50	59	195				
MEK	31/10	11	6	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	56	38	-	-	1	1	4	-	5	1	-	44	79	3080	1	96	2.286	58	92	103	351					
ISAN	1/11	7	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	27	27	60	43	8	3	10	2	1	-	5	3110	241	91	-	114	2	69	7010	4132	404					
UROF	2/11	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	26	31	2	-	14	3	-	-	-	25	58	16	40	1	52	1.940	31	57	62	209				
KEWIENG	4/11	5	9	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	2	1	3	9	2	8	2	-	-	1	-	4916	952	144	3	171	1.694	11020	5240	671						
MEGAN	5/11	9	3	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	15	52	15	61	266	1.843	29	63	90	230					
		51	36	-	-	2	1	6	10	5	1	1	2	29	23	-	-	39	79	97	88	27	7	56	8	7	1	9	1	1356	662	2060	210	7171.8							

473

423

755

883 2650

LF 45

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1960

URUWA

Govt. Print.—3002/2.00.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		1-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	No. Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults							
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F					
		1960	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F				
BULIGAVAT	28/10	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	24	6	24	-	27	3	19	18	30	28	96
GORGIOK	8/11	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	30	6	20	1	24	1.4	14	8	31	25	85	
TINAGAT	10/11	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	3	20	-	2	2	3	-	-	27	76	18	67	1	70	2.4	6	9	53	65	77	291
SINDJMON	11/11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	22	6	16	-	20	2.1	17	11	33	22	83	
SUGAN	12/11	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	6	15	-	26	1.6	18	13	35	33	99		
MUP	14/11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	34	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	6	14	-	17	2	11	15	25	18	69		
MITMIT	15/11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	31	7	19	-	22	1.9	17	15	33	21	86		
YAWAN	16/11	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	6	23	1	27	2.2	21	19	30	31	101		
GOTET	16/11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	6	18	-	21	1.3	6	12	23	22	63		
WORIN	17/11	8	6	-	-	2	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	1	92	79	4	1	2	-	2	-	2	22	50	11	47	2	53	1.9	36	27	57	59	190		
BOKSAWIN	18/11	5	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	17	12	-	-	-	3	-	19	52	20	38	1	47	1.4	34	38	54	49	188			
SAPMANGA	19/11	6	1	-	-	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	36	7	19	2	24	1	11	10	43	25	92		
KUMDAURONG	21/11	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	24	6	16	-	19	2	13	10	31	22	77		
		42	-	-	10	7	1	-	20	1	89	117	35	12	5	6	136	111	6	1.9	149	432																			
		26	-	-	7	15	1	1	19	-	84	109	3	2	-	-	430	346	397	186	490	1520																			

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

LF 47

YEAR 1960

YUENA

Govt. Print. - 2002/2.66.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		PREGNANT	No. Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F
		1960		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
YUWONG	20/10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	21	2	16	2	16	9	6	4	23	17	51
BONKIMAN	22/10	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	15	6	19	46	-	53	2.129	44	62	61	205		
WANDABONG	24/10	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	4	6	-	-	2	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	26	72	25	71	-	87	1.648	43	88	105	292	
EAUP	25/10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	7	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	11	1	15	1.5	5	7	11	14	41	
DANATUM	26/10	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	25	43	14	42	-	47	2.353	27	50	59	195		
MEK	31/10	11	6	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	55	38	-	-	1	1	4	-	5	1	-	44	79	30	80	1	96	2.286	58	92	103	351	
ISAN	1/11	7	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	27	27	60	43	8	3	10	2	1	-	5	31	102	41	91	-	114	2	69	70	104	132	404
UROP	2/11	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	26	31	2	-	14	3	-	-	-	25	58	16	40	1	52	1.940	31	57	62	209	
KEWIENG	4/11	5	9	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	2	1	3	9	2	8	2	-	-	1	-	49	109	52	144	3	17	1.694	110	205	240	671	
MEGAN	5/11	9	3	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	15	52	15	61	2	66	1.843	29	63	90	230	
		51	36	-	-	2	1	6	10	5	1	1	2	29	23	-	89	79	97	88	27	7	56	8	7	1	9	1	135	66	220	60	210	7	171	1.8		

473
423
755
883 2650

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

LP 45

YEAR 1960

UPUWA

Govt. Print-3892/2.66

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Child	Adults										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M		F						
		10-15		16-25		26-45		46-65		66-85		86-105		106-125		126-145		146-165		166-185		186-205		206-225		226-245		246-265		266-285										
BUNGA VAT	28/10	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	24	6	24	-	27	3	19	18	30	28	96
GORGIOK	8/11	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	30	6	20	1	241.4	14	8	31	25	85		
DINAGAT	10/11	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	3	20	-	2	2	3	-	-	2776	18	67	1	70	2.46	953	65	77	291		
SINDAMON	11/11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1022	6	16	-	26	2.11	17	11	33	24	83		
SUGAN	12/11	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	6	15	-	26	1.61	8	13	35	33	99	
MUP	14/11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	34	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	6	14	-	17	2	11	15	25	18	69	
MITMIT	15/11	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	31	7	19	-	221.9	17	15	33	21	86		
YAWAN	16/11	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	6	23	1	272.2	221	19	30	31	101		
GOTET	16/11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	6	18	-	211.3	6	12	23	22	63		
WORIK	17/11	8	6	-	-	2	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	1	92	79	4	1	2	-	2	-	2	22	50	11	47	2	53	1.93	6	27	57	59	190	
BOKSAWIN	18/11	5	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	2	-	-	-	3	19	52	20	38	1	47	1.4	34	38	54	49	188		
SAPMANGA	19/11	6	1	-	-	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	36	7	19	24	1	1	1043	25	92			
KUMDAURONG	21/11	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	24	6	16	-	19	2	1	10	31	22	77		
		42	-	-	10	7	1	-	20	1	89	117	35	12	5	6	136	111	6	1.9	149	432																		
		26	-	-	7	15	1	1	19	-	84	109	3	2	-	-	430	346	397	186	490	1570																		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. KALALO No.3 60/61

Patrol Conducted by E.L. Barclay Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled TMBE Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P. & N.G.G. 2

Duration—From 20/3/1961 to 29/4/1961

Number of Days 41

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/59

Medical 8/60

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census, Routine Administration, Encourage Cash Cropping,

Director of Native Affairs,

~~PORT MORESBY.~~ KONEDOBO

Forwarded, please.

31/7/1961

B. H. Jones
District Commissioner OFFICER

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

.....

.....

.....

67. 6. 37



BKL:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-9



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.

31st July, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.....Papua.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 3
of 1960/61.

Please find the original of the above report together with the Village Population Register for a patrol of the TIMBE Census Division conducted by Mr. R. Barclay, Patrol Officer.

The remarks made on page 5 of the Report under Native Industry have been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer and I will ascertain from him, when he can make an Officer of his Department available for an inspection of this area.

Mr. Barclay is doing good work and his report, though brief, is interesting.

B.K. Leen
(B.K. LEEN)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Sub-District Office, FINSCHHAFEN.
Patrol Officer in Charge, Patrol Post, KALALO.

SKL:RES

67-2-9

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.

31st July, 1961.

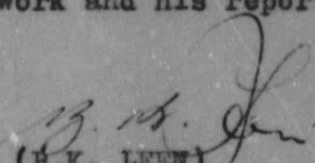
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.....Papua.

KALALO PATROL REPORT NO. 3
of 1960/61.

Please find the original of the above report together with the Village Population Register for a patrol of the TIMBE Census Division conducted by Mr. R. Barclay, Patrol Officer.

The remarks made on page 5 of the Report under Native Industry have been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer and I will ascertain from him, when he can make an Officer of his Department available for an inspection of this area.

Mr. Barclay is doing good work and his report, though brief, is interesting.


(B.K. LEEN)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Sub-District Office, FINSCHHAFEN.
Patrol Officer in Charge, Patrol Post, KALALO.

67-1-3

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHAFEL.

28th July, 1961.

WGM/BK

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KALALO.

PATROL KAL 3-60/61

Receipt of your report is acknowledged. Your contingency for Camping Allowance was not included.

Pigs

Where land is available and terrain permits, it is a good idea to set aside specific areas for pigs. This can be enclosed with ditches or cuttings.

Coffee

We should now concentrate on improving coffee processing so that the best possible price can be obtained for that produced.

Tax

Exemptions on the grounds of hardship will be granted on condition that the cause of the hardship is enthusiastic support of the KABUM project. As you are not a Tax Collector you are not in a position to collect tax.

Missions

I have noted in the other Divisions the tendency to erect imposing churches. Like cattle, or in other areas, launches or trucks, these are the modern status symbols.

Village Officials

Villagers are not required to seek permission to go away to work. Highlands people may only be employed under special conditions.

Roads

Next time you visit the TIMBE, see if the people have any ideas on the subject of pack animals. For the time being, in the SAMPANGAN-YARDU KABUM area only.

Education

It is pleasing to note signs of improvement in the mission schools.

Education (continued)

In your talks with the people you might point out that it is possible to write in PIDGIN and/or the vernacular once literacy is attained in KOTTE, or YABIM.

I will forward relevant extracts of your Report to other Departments.

.....A.D.O.
(W.G. Murdoch.)

MINUTE:

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L A E.

Forwarded please, Mr. BARCLAY
has made some useful observations.


.....A.D.O.
(W.G. Murdoch.)

D I A R Y

1961

- MARCH Monday 20th Departed KALALO 1200 hrs, arrived WAVIT 1530. Pouring rain made walk unpleasant.
- Tuesday 21st Lined and censused WAVIT during morning, again hampered by heavy rain. Conducted village inspection during afternoon, had discussions with villagers re further coffee plantings and the proposed new airstrip at KABWUM.
- Wednesday 22nd Departed WAVIT 0630 for YANDU, arriving 1200. Road in very poor condition, with mud knee deep in places. Discussions with village Officials during afternoon.
- Thursday 23rd Censused and inspected YANDU during morning and afternoon. Inspected coffee plots; these poor due to no expert guidance.
- Friday 24th Departed for BOROKE 0700 hrs - 20 mins. Lined and censused BOROKE, Discussions with people re complaints. Returned to YANDU.
- Saturday 25th Censused YAKOT and inspected village. Talks with all Officials from surrounding villages during afternoon. All enthusiastic re new Station at KABWUM.
- Sunday 26th Observed.
- Monday 27th Departed for BUSIAN 0645, arriving 0745. Censused and inspected BUSIAN. Departed for WOLANKE 1215 arrived 1240 hrs. Lined people and inspected village. Both villages appear rather apathetic. Departed for SONGGIN 1630 hrs, arrived 1800.
- Tuesday 28th Lined SONGGIN village during morning. Departed 1300 hrs for HEM, arriving 1400. Conducted census and inspected village. One house demolished under supervision. Village school bes' seen to date. Assisted teacher to iron out difficulties with villagers. Returned to SONGGIN.
- Wednesday 29th Inspected SONGGIN village. Settled petty disputes. Departed for DERIM 1100 hrs, arriving 1200. Conducted census and inspected village. Land dispute between DERIM and surrounding villages amicably settled.
- Thursday 30th Departed for TUMUNG via YANDU - 1½ hrs. Lined villagers and inspected village - dirty and overgrown. To ONGGAK 1200 hrs - ½ hrs. Lined ONGGAK and inspected village, a tiring procedure. People very apathetic and uncooperative. Further land dispute, between TUMUNG and ONGGAK settled.
- Friday 31st Departed for SAMBANGAN 0645, arriving 0800 hrs. Censused and inspected village. Settled petty disputes. Recommended new Aid Post Orderly as present one unsatisfactory due to local conditions.
- Saturday 1st To LAIWEI - 1½ hrs, crossed head of TMBE River en route. Lined villagers and inspected village. This the cleanest and most orderly seen to date. 1400 hrs proceeded direct to MUMUNGGAN, due to HONZICKNAN rest house being unsatisfactory.

D I A R Y (cont).

APRIL	Sunday	2nd	Observed.
	Monday	3rd	Departed 0600 hrs for HONZIUKMAN, arriving 0640. Conducted census and inspected village. Village Officials most unimpressive. Mission teacher alleged to have prevented villagers from working on the road to KALALO. Subsequently found complaint to be groundless. Returned to MUMUNGGAN.
	Tuesday	4th	Censused MUMUNGGAN and inspected village. A large number of children noted to have colds and varying degrees of influenza, this due to height - 6800 ft. Proceeded to PIHANG, time 20 mins. Lined people and inspected village, which was in excellent order. Settled minor complaints. Returned to MUMUNGGAN.
	Wednesday	5th	Departed 0630 for DAWOT, arriving 0800 hrs. Proceeded on to GOMBWATO - 30 mins. Lined and inspected village. A large number of acenkees noted, this due village site being much lower than the original site, and is used only to supervise coffee plantings. Villagers requested that they continue to line at GOMBWATO. Some time spent assisting to plant new coffee plots. Returned to DAWOT.
	Thursday	6th	Censused DAWOT and inspected village. Minor complaints settled. Aid Post Orderly stated villagers refused to assist him in any way, and also declined to get treatment. Remedied this.
	Friday	7th	Departed 0615 hrs for TIMOWONG, arriving 0715. Cargo sent on to POBUNG. Censused TIMOWONG and inspected village. Great number of coughs and colds noted here also - height 7100 ft. Surprised to note magnificently constructed church with concrete foundations in a village that looked like a hovel. Departed for POBUNG 1300 hrs, arriving 1345. Further activities prevented by heavy rain.
	Saturday	8th	Proceeded to HEMANG, 0630 hrs, and arrived 0800. Conducted census and inspected village, which was in good condition. Village Officials helpful. Climbed the 2500 ft back to POBUNG, arriving in heavy rain.
	Sunday	9th	Observed.
	Monday	10th	Departed for GOMMANDO 0700 hrs, arriving 0830. Lined villagers and inspected village. People requested that permission be given to move Village back to old site about $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs walk away. Discovered present site used only when the Patrol Officer arrives; permission was therefore given. Returned to POBUNG, arriving at 1300 hrs. Lined and inspected village. Permission was also asked for here to move village down mountain side to position closer to gardens. This acceded to.

D I A R Y (cont).

- APRIL Tuesday 11th
Departed POBUNG 0640 hrs, for LEWAMON, arriving 0745 hrs. Lined and inspected Village. Petty complaints settled. This village, and the adjacent one - DALUGILOMON - are the most progressive in the whole of the TDRE, appreciating the importance of the development of cash cropping. However, great distance from markets causes a big problem.
- Wednesday 12th
Conducted census at DALUGILOMON and inspected village - in satisfactory condition. Some time spent in assisting to establish further coffee plots.
- Thursday 13th
Proceeded to TAKOP, one hour. Lined and inspected village. Some complaints re depredations of pigs adjusted (this complaint is common through the TDRE). Returned to LEWAMON.
- Friday 14th
Departed 0700 hrs for KURIN, arriving 0815. Census adjusted and village inspected - very poor. Innumerable petty disputes settled. Returned to LEWAMON. Departed LEWAMON 1330 hrs for BILMANG, crossing head of the TALUMET en route. Arrived 1520, in moderate rain.
- Saturday 15th
Lined and inspected the two villages of BILMANG and YUNGU. Village Officials stated that their orders met with little response. Discussions with people re this and cash cropping. Departed 1500 for IMON, arriving 1620, again in heavy rain.
- Sunday 16th
Observed.
- Monday 17th
Lined and censused IMON. Investigated complaint re mission teacher, who was alleged to have stolen congregation funds. Settled minor complaints.
- Tuesday 18th
Proceeded to LOPIOP, hamlet of IMON, and inspected village, satisfactory. Investigated further complaint re Mission teacher. Departed 1300 for ETATNO, arriving 1450 hrs. Greeted by ceremonial dancing and play depicting the great difficulties in transporting coffee and other produce to markets. (This village is three days walk away from KALALO).
- Wednesday 19th
Departed 0645 for LONGMAN, arriving 0750 hrs. Lined and inspected village. Returned to ETATNO. Conducted census and inspected ETATNO. Settled minor complaints. People showed little enthusiasm regarding KABWUM, due to its distance.
- Thursday 20th
Departed ETATNO 0700 hrs, for KOIYAN, arriving 0830. Village lined and inspected. Villagers very apathetic. A school well up to standard is run by a Mission teacher here, who stated that it was difficult to get children to attend regularly. This appeared to be due to influence of parents. This and other matters discussed.
- Friday 21st
Proceeded to NANDONG, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Lined and inspected village. No complaints. Returned to KOIYAN. Departed from the latter 1500, arriving at KOMUTU 1410.

- 4 -

D I A R Y (cont).

APRIL Saturday 22nd	Conducted census and inspected village of KOMUTU. Discussions with people re economic development and education.
Sunday 23rd	Observed.
Monday 24th	Proceeded to SUNDE - 2½ hrs. Lined village, settled minor complaints. Departed for BONGGI - 1½ hrs walk. Conducted census and inspected village. Little has been done in both of these villages in regard to cash cropping. Discussions with Officials. Returned to SUNDE.
Tuesday 25th	Inspected SUNDE. Departed for KOMUTU, arriving 1500 hrs.
Wednesday 26th	Left KOMUTU 0630 hrs for HAMELINGAN, arriving 0830. Censused both the villages of HAMELINGAN and SIANG. Inspected HAMELINGAN. Quite a number of well cared for coffee plots noted.
Thursday 27th	Departed HAMELINGAN 0700 hrs, and proceeded to SIANG hamlet - 3½ hrs. Village overgrown and untidy, this due to fact that there is only one adult male in village. Departed 1300 hrs for BUKARA on the coast - 4 hrs walk.
Friday 28th	Proceeded on to MALASANGA - 7 hrs. Difficulty encountered in fording TIMBE river, as this in partial flood.
Saturday 29th	Arrived WASU ex MALASANGA - 3 hrs. Proceeded on to KALALO via Land Rover.

End of Patrol

INTRODUCTION.

The TIMBE Division is relatively inaccessible from the North-West by mountain ranges varying in height from 7,000 to 12,000 feet. The terrain inside the division is fairly rugged, and broadly speaking there are three main physical features. These are the HENGGUNE plateau at a height of 5,000 feet, the SARAWAGET foothills in the central TIMBE, and the low coastal hills in the North-West. The three areas are separated from each other by the TIMBE and YALUMET rivers, which have cut deep gorges and steep valleys making for arduous walking.

The height of the villages vary from 4,000 feet to just over 7,000, and are fairly concentrated, the average walking time being about one hour.

The Patrol was conducted during the Wet Season, and as a result rain fell on most days, usually in the afternoons. Only five days were free from rain in appreciable quantities.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Administratively speaking the Division was peaceful and the Patrol was well received in all villages. A number put on elaborate 'sing sings' all of which aim at pointing out how well off the people were since the coming of the Administration and the Missions. Two villages in the central TIMBE, LEWAMON and ETAITNO, concluded the festivities with plays depicting the difficulties of transporting coffee to points of sale.

Principal amongst the complaints brought forward for adjustment were those relating to pigs and to land. Many gardens were being destroyed by the depredations of pigs both wild and domestic. There appears no solution at present to this problem as Agricultural policy is against confining them to stys, and advocates instead that the villagers fence their gardens. To most of these natives this is a major undertaking as timber is in short supply particularly in the Eastern area, and where it is not, the fences are rarely built strong enough to last more than two years at most. In the few villages where pigs have been confined, the fencing problem is again evident.

The land disputes mainly concerned usufructory rights, although some Village Officials approached the Patrol in regard to the shortage of land. The villages mainly affected were those of the HENGGUNE area and MUMBERGAN, LEWAMON and DALUGILOMON. After KABWUM has been established it is to be expected that the shortage will become more acute due to the impetus that can reasonably be expected to be given to cash cropping.

Village Officials bewailed the fact that too many of the young men were going away to work, leaving the older folk carry the burden of running the villages. The advantages of remaining in the villages were explained to the people, but it is doubtful whether this will prevent the young men from leaving.

The information regarding the proposed airstrip and station to be established at KABWUM met with a mixed reception. In the HENGGUNE, the news was greeted with enthusiasm, being only a days easy walk away. At DAWOT and further to the North-West however, considerably less interest was displayed, and from ETAITNO to the villages near the coast, none at all. This is understandable, as these villages are equidistant from KALALO and KABWUM, which entails four days walk. There appears no solution to their difficulties at present, as the Patrol proved again that there are no suitable sites for airstrips in their area.

NATIVE INDUSTRY.

Numerous representations were made by the people to have an Agricultural Officer visit them and demonstrate the correct methods of planting and care of coffee. From the innumerable plots inspected the lack

NATIVE INDUSTRY (cont.).

of specialized guidance was obvious.

To date cash cropping has been confined solely to coffee, as no other crop would return sufficient to justify the labourous carrying necessary. There are now four points where the coffee can be sold, at SINGORAKAI, KALALO, ULAP and WASU. The two former buying centres are operated by F.M.D.S. A clerk stationed at KALALO has been instructed to make monthly trips to SINGORAKAI for the express purpose of purchasing coffee. However this has not been done for the past four months due to change of staff and other factors.

Apart from the difficulties of carrying the coffee to WASU and SINGORAKAI, there is a further problem, that of malaria. Despite repeated warnings and instructions to take preventative prior to setting out the people continue to disregard advice. The TIMBES appear particularly prone to the disease, and twelve deaths have been reported over the last year. Aid Post Orderlies at both places have been instructed to do their utmost to ensure that the TIMBES obtain treatment.

Recently rumours have been spread, wildly distorted, that the price of coffee has gone down. Although this is correct, the natives have decided to do nothing until the price returns to its former level. Considerable time was taken in an endeavour to reverse this attitude, with at least partial success. Several instances were noted where beans had been left rotting on the ground.

A recent patrol through the TIMBE by agricultural fieldworkers has done much to revive a flagging interest, even though the fieldworkers apparently did little more than count trees and establish a few pilot plots in areas where it had already been proven that coffee could be grown satisfactorily. When KAWUM has been established enthusiasm will be further revived, especially in the HENGGUNE area.

The Lutheran Mission at ULAP has introduced its own squad of fieldworkers who appear to be adequately trained, and who regularly patrol and give advice and instruction.

There are no other means at present available to the people to enable them to increase their income. A native owned trade store is operated at YAPDU, but is not doing a good business due to the difficulty in transporting supplies from the coast.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food supplies are adequate, although the diet is not particularly varied, and comprises sweet potato, European potatoes, taro, sugar cane, and bananas. Oranges and tomatoes appear plentiful.

Livestock includes a fair number of pigs and fowls. Also at MAVIT there are six cows and a bull, and at SONGIN two cows. These animals are treated as little more than pets, and are allowed to roam at will. They, I am told, have cost their owners much for damaged gardens, but the owners appear reluctant, or too lazy to construct proper enclosures for them. To the owners, there is sufficient merit in their being alive, and as such they are possessions. Any suggestions they treated with indifference. The cattle are in good condition and tick free.

TAX AND CENSUS.

No tax was collected, as a blanket exemption was given in order that the TIMBES assist in the work on constructing the airstrip at KAWUM.

Attendance at census was only fair, illnesses and protracted absences at other villages were the main reasons for non attendance.

TAX AND CENSUS (cont).

According to the last census taken, the increase then was 30, which shows an almost static population. This census has brought better results, showing a total increase of 174, and a natural increase of 117. Births recorded totalled 361, and deaths 244. This increase can be partly attributed to the fact that more pregnant women are seeking the assistance of the Aid Post Orderlies.

During the census compilation the people proved cooperative and revisions were conducted with a minimum of delay.

MISSIONS.

The only Mission operating in the area is that of the Lutherans, whom are stationed at ULAP. Present staff comprises three Europeans and their dependents. A station has been in the area for over 50 years, first at SIO, and then transferring to ULAP in the 1930s. As a result mission influence is still powerful, and has dominated every day village life to a large extent. Imposing structures are everywhere being built or have been built to replace the old native materials churches. Infinite pains and much time and labour are necessary to saw and dress the selected timbers used in construction. Some, at TIMOWONG and SAMBANGAN, which are still being built boast cement foundations, and all the new churches have iron roofs. The materials for construction are purchased from the Mission store at ULAP. It is not unusual to come to villages looking like hovels and observe these barn-like churches in the pride of place. The people do not think it unusual that so much of their time and limited finance is plowed into these structures.

The village Pastors have almost absolute authority, and appear to endeavour to organize every facet of village life to their own satisfaction. This is particularly evident the further away from KALALO the Patrol progresses. Instances were noted where they tended to undermine the authority of the Village Officials.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village housing was fair only, whilst sanitation was poor. Permission was given for the removal of two villages from their sites. These were FOBUNC and GOMANDO. Both of these villages are located at a height of 7,000 feet, and the villagers stated that a fair proportion of children are dying from influenza and other related ills. Many persons were noted to have coughs and colds. The other reason given was that gardens were some distance from the villages. The new sites were inspected, and permission was given, the villagers being told to construct complete hamlets together with rest houses.

Village Officials were uniformly unimpressive, and it was noted that a number of these absent at work, most of whom had not received permission. It was explained to the Officials and to the people in general that no persons were to seek work at centres without first obtaining permission from the Patrol Officer at KALALO.

Most Officials lacked assurance, and an attempt was made to instil more confidence and a greater appreciation of their duties.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Footpaths throughout the area were surprisingly good, with the exception of the strip from WAVIT to YANDU which is littered with large stones and tree roots. During the Wet Season mud up to the knees is experienced. Little can be done however, due to the distance, the precipitous nature of the terrain and the sparseness of population. To enter the TIMBE proper from WAVIT an almost vertical drop of nearly 1,000 feet is necessary. Ladders are essential for the descent.

It seems that it will be possible to construct a vehicular road from KASWUM to YANDU, as possibly as far as SONGGIN. A low range of hills around 300 feet in height divide Division from the SELEPET.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont).

Little is known of the terrain on the SELEPET side of the range, but the villagers assure me that it is similar to that of the WEST. The only difficulty appears to be to route the road over the range. An investigation will no doubt be made from the SELEPET side from KAWUM when the time becomes available.

It will be possible to construct mule tracks from YANDU as far as SAMBANGAN, and the present route needs only minor improvement. From SAMBANGAN further to the West however, the deep gorges of the TIMBE and YALUMET rivers prevent further progress. Similarly, from BUKARA on the coast, it will be possible after some work to construct a mule track as KOMUTU where progress is again prevented. Only the new station at KAWUM will make mule transport practicable.

Bridges across all the rivers and streams are purely of a temporary nature, merely being logs thrown across. These so-called bridges are washed away regularly.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

There are six Aid Posts in the Division, located at the following villages: YANDU, ONGGAK, PANOT, LEWAMON, EITAINO, KOMUTU.

In all these villages with the exception of LEWAMON Aid Post Orderlies reported that the people were uncooperative, at times refusing to carry medical supplies, and neglecting to bring up those who required treatment until the ailment from which they were suffering was in the last stages. Further complaints were that instructions relating to improving village hygiene were ignored, and that the people refused to construct small hospitals which were necessary as each Post has under its control five villages or more. Instructions were issued in an attempt to improve the situation.

Health was uniformly poor, the most common ailments being coughs, colds, pneumonia, occasional cases of influenza, frequent cases of malaria, and the usual run of untreated ulcers. Three cases of pneumonia were ordered to KALALO.

EDUCATION.

Although educational facilities are still very poor, there has been some improvement over the last few years. The Lutheran Mission is gradually replacing its present teachers with natives who have been properly trained and can speak quite fair English. To date there are five of these teachers, three of whom are teaching a total of 120 pupils at YAKOP, one at HEM with a class of 52, and one at KOIYAN with a class of 55. All had complaints that parents were disinterested and were indifferent whether their children went to school or not. Every effort was made to assist these teachers. At present they teach only to Standard One, the more promising pupils then being transferred to ULAP. The remainder of teachers were in the main quite useless, teaching KOTTE to children ranging in ages from about eight years to over twenty. These last were told to cease going to school, in order to make room for the younger children. Some of the older children had been in the school ten years or more. Arithmetic was taught in all these schools, but judging by the calculations set out on most of the blackboards the teachers had no more idea than the pupils how to add up. A typical school day included at least three hours religious instruction.

A survey was made in all villages in regard to the literacy rate amongst the people, and the results were found to be uniform. No adults could read or write English or Pidgin English. Nor could any be found who were literate in any of the local languages. Amongst male adults a 90% literacy was found in the KOTTE language, and amongst females 30% literacy. In children under ten the literacy rate in KOTTE was nil, and from ten to sixteen, a 60% complete literacy.

Barclay
(R. I. Barclay)
Patrol Officer